THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1830. NO. 96.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Jacob Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't, Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FARNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 5 to 25 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

JOSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel, Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
A general assort't of *American Manufactures*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, between Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank. April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Screws; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street, Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. K. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7, 1830—tf.

500 BRLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Harrisburgh,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Lancaster,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Boston,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Zanesville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wheeling,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bills of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Notary and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES,

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

500 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY *JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.*
July 18, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Wilson of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Committee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all the property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Holdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Co. Holdin, have been assigned to the subscribers in trust, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steele & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaister Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,
BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books,* as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10. P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger: 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise;* the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters: with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 grs. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad,	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8,	115
1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d,	120
5d, 4d,	130
3d,	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods,	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
SQUARE IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115

NAILS,	per lb.
3d,	9
4d,	8
5d,	7½
6d,	6½
8d,	6¼
10d,	6
12d,	6
16d,	6
20d,	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼

COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 '	150
3-4 '	160
5-8 '	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned.) 10d. & 12d. nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence: and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street.

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge. O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accommodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots,* eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh
June 18.—tf.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel: and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Colton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Charles W. M'Clean, of Baltimore, has this day taken into Partnership his son, William M'Clean, of Baltimore, and his son-in-law, James Anderson, of Pittsburgh. The business will hereafter be carried on, in Baltimore, under the firm of C. W. M'Clean & Sons; and in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, by James Anderson, under the firm of James Anderson & Co.

CHARLES W. M'CLEAN,
WILLIAM M'CLEAN,
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1830—7t.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—A Treatise on Rail Roads and Internal Communications, compiled from the best and latest authorities, with original suggestions and remarks; by Thomas Earle; Memoirs of the old Schuylkill Fishing Company, and Gloucester Hunting Club; by a member; Memoir on a new mode of treatment for the cure of Herpetic Affections; by Dr. Belliol; Fessenden's new American Gardener; Dictionary of Chemistry, from the French, with additions and notes; by Miss Almira A. Lincoln. Madden's Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine, 2 vols.; Buck's Dictionary, new edition: for sale by

HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
Aug. 13, 1830.—3t.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 4to.; Brunton's Compendium of Mechanics, or Text Book for Engineers, Mill-Wrights, Machine-Makers, Founders, and Smith, &c., First American edition, edited by James Renwick, L. L. D.; Book of Versions, or Guide to French Translation; Faber on Romanism, 2d edition; An Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; by the Rev. J. F. M. Trevern, D. D. Bishop of Strasbourg, and late Bishop of Aire; Jay's Christian Contemplated in a Course of Lectures, new edition: for sale by

HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
August 13, 1830—3t.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—The Partnership of Selby, Agnew & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have claims against said firm, are requested to present them to W. T. Selby or Smith Agnew, who are authorized to settle all accounts against or due to said firm. All those indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately.—*Kiskeminetas Salt Works, July 20,* 1830.

W. T. SELBY,
SMITH AGNEW,
JACOB GOODING,
JOHN ECKY.
Aug. 3—w4

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

Poetry.

On the 2d of October, 1818, some verses, entitled "*Conversation Comparisons*," written by a gentleman of this neighborhood, were published in the Pittsburgh Gazette. These verses, with some trifling alterations, were inserted in the Sheffield (Eng.) Iris, during the last year, with the title, "*Man and Woman;*" from which they were transplanted into a little work, published in Philadelphia, called "The Spirit of Foreign Annuals."—We have before referred to this matter; but not then being able to procure a file of the Gazette of 1818, we were unable to republish these verses as they then appeared. Having, however, lately succeeded in procuring a file which had been mislaid, we now republish the verses as they originally appeared, and also as altered for the Sheffield Iris. Every reader of taste will, we think, at once agree, that the *alterations* are not *improvements*, and that the article, as prepared in Pittsburgh, was not benefitted by the *retouchings* of the English artisan.

The following is a brief history of the origin of these verses, and will satisfactorily explain the reason why the title "Conversation Comparisons" was applied to them:—The author and another gentleman, who either was not, or pretended he was not, an admirer of the female sex, had a conversation, in the presence of a lady, upon the relative merits of the two sexes. After a separation for the evening had taken place, the author prepared these verses, as the deliberate expression of his opinions, and at the next meeting invited the other gentleman to do the same—which invitation, however, was never complied with.—Ed. Gazette.

CONVERSATION COMPARISONS.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave beat shore,
Woman's the slender, graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck it's rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock whose towering crest,
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side,
Woman's the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreath its brow in verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sun beam, light and warm,
Of woman's soul and woman's form,
Gleams brightly o'er the gathering gloom.

Yes, lovely sex! to you 'tis giv'n,
To rule our hearts with angel sway,
Blend with each woe a blissful leav'n,
Change earth into an embryon heav'n,
And sweetly smile our cares away.

From the Sheffield (Eng.) Iris.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the proud and lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave beat shore;
Woman, the young and tender vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock whose towering crest
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side;
Woman, the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreath its brow with verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sunbeam, light and warm,
Of woman's soul—of woman's form,
Gleams brightly thro' the gathering gloom

Yes, 'tis to lovely woman given,
To soothe our griefs, our woes allay;
To heal the heart by misery riven----
Change earth into an embryo heaven,
And drive life's fiercest cares away.

A FANCY.

Hast thou never met with eyes
Not met on earth before,
That yet a sweet mysterious light,
Like years of friendship, wore?
A something that disturbed thy heart,
To know the hidden source
Of that, which like remembrance clear,
Swept by with gentlest force,
Bearing thy soul along the stream
Of feeling, reinless as a dream.

I speak not of the beautiful,
The radiant, or the sweet;
The charm, whate'er it be, of these,
Hath a yet deeper seat,
A more unfathomable, far;
And in its soundless speech,
Beams more resistless loveliness
Than aught that sight can reach:
Like a still home, a place of rest,
Ours meet them with a feeling blest.

And while their answering clearness greets
Each glance our search will throw,
A smiling light is in their depth,
As if they too should know—
As if they too believed we must
Have met and loved before;
Yet, where, or when?—the mystery searched,
It only deepens more:
We can but feel its secret might,
And yield to its supreme delight.

Nor need there moments long,
The summer lightning darts
With not more soft abruptness by,
Than this doth over hearts.
A look—the very first of all,
The slightest smile will do,
To leave behind this haunting faith,
That once we surely knew:
With instinct's truth seems understood
This closer kindred than of blood.

But who shall trace up to their springs,
These workings of the mind,
As swift, as hidden in their strength,
As in the chainless wind!
In the bright world of dreams,
Do spirits ever meet;
And waken and forget that hour,
Until on earth they greet?
And with a sudden gladness then,
Feel well that *they* but meet *again*.

London Literary Gazette.

Foreign News.

From the New York Enquirer, August 8.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the packet ship De Rham, Captain Depeyster, from Havre, we have received papers from that place to the 5th, and Paris to the 4th inclusive. The Paris papers contain the same London dates which we have already received by the Manchester.

FROM ALGIERS.

The Gazette de France contains despatches from Algiers of 22d, 23d, 25th, and 26th June, from Admiral Duperre and Count de Bourmont.—Admiral Duperre, in his despatch dated on board the *Provence*, Bay of Sidi-Ferruch, 22d June, says, Since my letter of the 19th, in which I had the honor to transmit you an account of the success achieved by our army over the enemy, our troops have occupied the position which was taken, two small leagues from the peninsula, and about half way between Torre Chica and Algiers. The troops only wait to advance, for the cavalry and provisions, which ought to arrive by the two divisions of convoy. They left on the 18th, and are [illegible] ght. For eight days past the winds have been adverse, from the west, and the strong tides prevent their approach. The division of Count Admiral Rosamel, in concert with the division blockading Algiers, forms at a few leagues in the offing a line of cruisers, which protect the transports, which prevents them from being driven on the coast, and facilitates their arrival. I send to the hospital of Mahon, to-day, by four schooners, the sick and wounded of the army to the number of three hundred and fifty eight. The navy has none: our sailors nevertheless have a very severe service in discharging the materiel of the army, but they accomplish it with great zeal. I have also to extol the conduct of the crews of the boats of the flotilla. I am disappointed at the delay of the arrival of our last convoy---but its landing will be effected with all despatch.

The weather continues to be fine, but the surf is very heavy. The wind has blown very fresh from the West in the offing, and the sea is heavy. We have not felt it. Fortunately the steam boat Sphinx, sent to France on the 14th, with our first news, is in sight.

Under the date of 23d June, Admiral Duperre writes a long despatch, recapitulating the purport of his previous communications, and giving a history of his voyage from Toulon to the Coast of Africa, adding some particulars of the landing of troops and materiel, but as it is comparatively uninteresting, we will not translate it, our columns being filled with particulars that will prove more interesting to our readers.

From a despatch of Count Bourmont's dated Sidi Ferruch, we translate all the passages of special interest as follows.—"Since the battle of the 19th, the enemy show only a few scattered detachments. It appears certain that the greatest part of the Arabs have retired, and the Turks have shut themselves up, within the walls of Algiers, and great ferment exists among them. In this state of things, I should not have hesitated in advancing with the army, if the artillery horses and those of "l'administration" had been landed. The vessels in which they embarked were to have left the bay of Palma on the 12th. South west winds kept them there till the 18th. Since then almost constant calms have prevailed, and they have not yet appeared in sight. Notwithstanding this unexpected delay, the transportation of the sieging material has commenced.

Since the 19th the troops have not changed their position. Staoneli and Sadi Khalif, the position of which the maps indicate, are not to be compared to the habitable parts of Europe. No buildings are to be found. It is probable that attracted by the springs which are there found, and the excellent quality of the waters, the Arabs frequently pitched tents there, and this circumstance alone has attracted the attention of travelers and geographers. We at first supposed, from assertions of those who have been long in Algiers, that we had forced the enemy's camp at Staoneli; but comparing distances and the sight of a few houses which appear to be comprised in the circle of gardens which surround Algiers, have created doubts in this respect. Seven Arab prisoners were questioned, and it appears positive Sadi Khalif is the name of the place where we conquered, and it ought to designate the battle of the 19th. Thus, the position which is now occupied by the division of Berthezene and Loverdo is midway between Sidi Ferruch and Algiers.

On leaving the camp there is no longer brush wood to be found. There are a few fir, olive and mulberry trees, however, to be seen. The soil is almost every where covered with dwarf palm trees. It is uncultivated, but nature justifies all that has been said by ancient historians of its fertility. A short league from Sadi Khalif, towards Algiers, the country is well cultivated. The army will find there many fruits and vegetables. I have received reports from the Lieutenants General Berthezene and Loverdo, and from the Marechal de Count Lahitte. The loss suffered on the 19th was greater than expected. The number of dead is 44 in the first division; 13 in the second, and that of the wounded is 341 in the first division, 119 in the second, and 10 in the artillery. All the wounded have been injured only by the musketry. Our batteries silenced those of the enemy at the commencement of the action.

Camp of Sadi Khalif, June 25.

I had the honor of giving you an account, in my last despatch, of the motives which prevented the army from advancing from Sadi Khalif. In consequence the hopes of the enemy increased. On the 24th, at dawn of day, the Turks and Arabs presented themselves, showing a very extensive front, and with as much order as on the 19th.—Arrangements were made, that at the first attack, they should be driven back two leagues at least, which we effected with great precision. The division Berthezene, and the 1st brigade of the division of Loverdo, marched forward, with a battery of field artillery. As soon as our battallions were drawn up in columns, and advanced into the plain, which extends in front of the camp, the enemy fled on both sides. The French troops crossed the plain with great rapidity. At the distance of about 6 mile-metres from the camp, the country changes its aspect; it is more uneven; on the brow of the heights which surround Algiers, the vines, the hedges and fruit trees, that cover the soil, remind one of the most fertile and best cultivated countries of Europe.

It was to be supposed that the Turks would defend themselves with vigor, protected by the numerous obstacles which their country afforded. But beaten and discouraged, they continued to retreat. I thought it advisable to avail myself of this circumstance to cross this dangerous part of the country, and the French troops soon reached the limit which separates it from an open space. They took their positions. A ravine separated them from the enemy, who at length halted on the brow of the height opposite to those which we occupied. The artillery had overcome, with their usual skill, all opposing difficulties. They formed a battery, and a few bombs, fired with great precision, now dispersed the groups which still presented themselves before us.

It appears that the Turks were apprehensive of being driven into a place from which we were distant only 4 to 6 thousand metres. A powder magazine had been placed on the slope of the hills they occupied.—They blew it up—the explosion was violent. The clouds of thick smoke, which rose to the height of more than 1000 metres, and which reflected the rays of the sun, presented to the army a magnificent spectacle. Gudin was present—he seized his pencil. This explosion produced no harm.

Two squadrons of chasseurs follow the movements of the infantry; but the precipitate flight of the enemy, and the nature of the country, would not allow them to charge.

The number of killed has been considerable.—Only one officer has been dangerously wounded: it is the second of four sons who have followed me into Africa. I am in hopes that he will live to serve his King and country.

400 oxen were taken on the day of battle, thus the army is certain not to be in want of meat for 8 or 10 days.

Whilst the enemy was engaged, the westerly winds which had kept off the convoy which left the bay of Palma on the 18th, ceased to blow. An easterly wind drove it to its anchorage, which it reached last night. To-day the landing commenced. It takes place without obstacle. Since the 15th communications have been perfectly free between the army and the fleet; they were not even interrupted during the violent storm, of which I have given an account. To-day the cannonading has continued. The Turks presented themselves in great numbers. The Arabs were much more scattered than on the preceding days. Their object appears to be less to fight than to attack straggling men and pillage them.

Arrangements are made to attack the enemy to-morrow at day-break."

Under date of the 26th June, Admiral Duperre writes from Sidi Ferruch, that various engagements took place with the enemy on the 24th and 25th of June, and recapitulating what has already been announced in the despatches of Count Bourmont, and adding some unimportant matters which we deem it unnecessary to translate.

Le Journal des Debats of the 3d ultimo, reports that despatches were said to have been received that day from Count Bourmont, dated under the walls of Algiers; but as we find no mention of this is made on the 4th, we presume the rumor was premature.

From the Moniteur.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

To His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

From the camp of Sidi Ferruch, June 19, 2 P. M.

"Prince—The enemy had occupied since the 15th, the camp of Staoneli. On the 17th and 18th they had shown, in front of our position, fewer men than on the preceding days; however, they had received considerable reinforcements. On the 18th, in the evening, the contingents of Constantia, Oran, and Titeri, and a great part of the Turkish militia of Algiers, had united. The force of these several corps amounted to about 40,000 men. Their confidence was the greater, as the French army had remained for four days immoveable in its position. I waited, before I gave orders to advance, for the landing of the conveyances, the provisions, and the materials for the siege. This inactivity had been interpreted in a different manner; and the Aga of Algiers, who marched at the head of the militia, had thought that an attack would give him some chances of success. Batteries erected the day before, between Staoneli and our positions, had discovered his project to me, and every thing was prepared to give him a good reception. On the 19th, at day-break, the enemy's army advanced in a line much more extended than the front of our positions; but their greatest efforts were directed against the brigades Clorret and Achard. This was the place where the Turkish militia were. The attack was made with much resolution. Some Janissaries penetrated into the trenches which covered the front of our battalions---they met their death.

The third brigade of the division of Berthezene, and the two first brigades of the division of Loverdo, were attacked by the contingents of Constantia and Oran. After having suffered the enemy to advance to the bottom of the ravine, which covered the position, General Loverdo charged them at the point of the bayonet. Many of the Arab infantry were killed. After having repulsed the enemy, the brigade of Clorret resumed the offensive. The ardor of the troops was such that it would have been difficult to restrain them. The brigades of Achard and Poret de Morvan then advanced to support the brigade of Clorret. The decisive moment was come. I ordered the attack of the enemy's batteries and camp. The two first brigades of the division of Loverdo, led by Gens. Damremont and d'Uzur, marched first; the third brigade, which had been detached to the right, followed, under the command of Gen. d'Arcine, the movement of the brigade of Clorret. Three regiments of the division of Hescars advanced to form the reserve. It would be difficult to point out the enthusiasm which the troops manifested when the order to attack the camp was given.—The march was performed with extraordinary rapidity. In spite of the difficulties of the ground, the artillery, which was all of the new model, was always in the first line. Its extreme mobility must have greatly contributed to the terror of the enemy. In the opinion of all those who took part in the battle of Staoneli, the question between the ancient and the new system will appear decided. The fire of the batteries which the enemy had erected in part of his camp, did not stop our troops for a moment. The eight brass cannon in them were taken by the 20th regiment of the line.—The Turks and Arabs had taken flight in all directions. Their camp fell into our power: four hundred tents were standing; those of the Aga of Algiers, of the Beys of Constantia and Titeri, are very magnificent. We found a considerable quantity of powder and ball, magazines of provisions, several flocks of sheep, and about one hundred camels, which will add to our means of conveyance. Our soldiers slept under the enemy's tents.

The conduct of the troops of all the army has answered the confidence of the King. Most of the officers of the staff were not mounted; they did their duty on foot, with indefatigable ardor. Lieutenant General Berthezene led his division with the talent and coolness that were expected from his long experience. When I have received the reports of the Lieutenant Generals, I will acquaint your Excellency with the names of the officers and soldiers who have most distinguished themselves.

The number of the wounded amounts to about 800; the wounds are in general not very dangerous; and the half of those who have received them will return to their duty. The landing continues with great activity; many have been put on shore to-day, and a still greater number will be landed to-morrow. The weather is magnificent; the summer, which had been backward, appears to have begun at last. However, the heat is not greater than it is at Paris at the summer solstice. During the day a constant breeze has refreshed the air.—In the next three or four days the army will be able to approach Algiers. It seems certain that the enemy has prepared no means of defence between that city and the camp.

The Arabs are discouraged: several of them have already presented themselves at our out-posts: they agree in saying that their fear of the Dey has made them march against the French army. The day of Staoneli may give occasion to many desertions. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) COUNT DE BOURMONT.

The Paris Journal du Commerce contains an account of an engagement that had taken place between the French and Turks before Algiers.—The positions of the former were attacked by the enemy, 40,000 strong, on the 19th of June. The French opposed but 25,000 fighting men, the rest being necessary to protect the landing of the material from the fleet.

The Algerines made the attack with great impetuosity, and it is stated that the great utility of the precautionary measures of the chevaux de frieze was fully tested. They were found very effectual in defending the infantry from the hordes of Arab cavalry. The fight continued six hours, but European tactics and discipline at length prevailed. The loss is not stated, but it is supposed that it was very heavy, especially among the artillery. The Arabs are better marksmen than the French. The ground was well calculated to give advantage to irregular troops. The Algerines had several mountain guns carried on camels' backs, which did great execution.

On the retreat of the Algerines, the troops were thrown into great disorder. They had a camp in the rear, to which they retreated in horrible confusion, hotly pursued by the French, who carried the camp on the same day. On the 20th the pursuit was resumed, and a second battle took place. Of this it is only said that it was as brilliant as the first. A third engagement was expected. The second battle was fought near Sadi Khalef, whence the road leads to Sultan Khalassi, the fort of the Emperor. The number of wounded is stated in Count Bourmont's official note at 300.

An official bulletin from Admiral Duperre is also given, in which it is stated that the landing of the materiel continues to go on with activity. The weather is spoken by both Count Bourmont and Duperre as "magnificent." The slaughter amongst the Arab infantry is said to have been great. The conduct of the French troops is highly extolled.—The spoil captured are eight brass canons, 400 tents—those of the Aga of Algiers and the Beys of Constantia and Titeri are magnificent; 100 camels, and a large quantity of powder and ball. Many of the Arabs had deserted to the French.

Treatment of Inverted Nails.—After having witnessed the inefficacy of some of the methods proposed in cases of this kind, and the danger which attends the evulsion of the nail, as employed by M. M. Dupuytren and Larrey, Dr. Biessy, of Lyons, successfully employed the following simple method:—He scrapes with a bistoury the healthy portion of the nail till it is reduced to an exceedingly thin layer, which is then repeatedly touched with the nitrate of silver, till the interior portion shrivels up and separates spontaneously from the flesh beneath; small pieces of lint are then placed between the nail and the flesh, till the new nail has become sufficiently large, which is generally the case within 20 or 25 days after the operation.—*Lancet.*

A tailor at Mayence has invented an entire dress in one piece, consisting of a cravat, waistcoat, coat, breeches, and gaiters, which may all be put on in one minute. He intends to apply for a patent.

From the National Journal.

The following particulars relative to a war among the African Chiefs, were brought by the vessel from Monrovia, the arrival of which we announced a few days since.—Little Bassa, the seat of war, lies down the Coast, about 60 miles South-East of Monrovia. The number of the various Bassa tribes occupying the Coast from Monrovia Southward is estimated at 125,000.

KING BOATSWAIN'S WAR.

By the return of several of our traders form Bo Poro, (Boatswain's capital) we learn that Boatswain has lately assembled a large body of his warriors, probably 5 or 6000, and sent them in two different directions. We are informed that 2000 were despatched to attack King Tom Bassa, of little Bassa, with positive orders not to return without bringing King Bassa's head or body.—There appears to be an ancient feud between Tom Bassa and Boatswain; in the last attack of Boatswain's warriors upon the Bassa people they were defeated, but this, instead of satisfying Boatswain, has served only to spirit him to a second, and probably a more successful trial of arms. It is but a little time ago that Tom Bassa sent a message to Beatswain, informing him if he did not come to see him, he, Tom Bassa, would visit him. This war, we expect, will be an exterminating one; for as brave as we may consider Boatswain's warriors, the Bassa people are far from being cowards, as Boatswain found to his cost and sorrow, in his former attack.

Boatswain is certainly the Napoleon of our land: and had his lot have been cast among more civilized nations, and the same success attended his career, his name would now be trumpeted from Europe to America, from America to Asia, and from Asia to Africa.

Of the destination of the other body of warriors, we are unable to say one word: it is reasonable, however, to suppose, that they are destined to attack and enslave some of the weaker tribes in his vicinity. For our colony, we feel no fear, as Boatswain has ever manifested himself very friendly: perhaps more so than any single influential man among his people.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the division which we supposed to have been sent against Tom Bassa, have, under Dupa Simbo, Boatswain's chief warrior, made an excursion into the Pesa country, and returned to Bo Poro about a month ago, with 250 slaves, Pesa captives.

We learn further, that the other divisions under the command of Quitrema and Sequaba, have been despatched to act against the Quea people. After the war, it is Boatswain's intention to build a barricade town in the conquered territory, and as soon as his warriors can be there assembled, it is probable that a formidable attack will be made on Tom Bassa.

The Quea people own but one large town of any size, but their country abounds in elephants, camwood, and many other articles of African commerce. From what we can gather, they may be considered rather as the aggressors in the war which they have brought upon themselves; having some time back seized three of King Boatswain's trade men, and sold them.

We repeat, that we feel no fear of an attack from Boatswain or any other power, for the natives having more than once tried the efficacy of the white man's (colonist's) big guns, are in no hurry to make another attack.

More News from the Seat of War.

We have just heard that Boatswain's warriors have burnt seven or eight towns in the Quea country, and taken three. It is further said, that Tom Bassa has advanced into the Quea country, and that an engagement has taken place between Boatswain's warriors and the united forces of Bassa and Quea. The result has, no doubt, been unfavorable to the invaded, as we learn by still later intelligence, that Boatswain's warriors have taken two large towns from Tom Bassa, and built a barricade for a place of rendezvous. Their determination is to fulfil to the letter the commands of Boatswain, and we predict an unfavorable issue to the contest on the part of their enemies.

The loss on the part of Boatswain has been considerable, as we have just heard of the death of Dupa Simbo, his head warrior, who died of a wound which he received in one of their late attacks. Boatswain has also to regret the death of Fockquea, another of his chief warriors. The loss of lives in this contest will inevitably be great, from the determined spirit with which the adverse parties have entered into the contest.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

A fatal instance of hydrophobia occurred last week at Taunton, in the case of Captain Gillam, an officer in the half-pay of an infantry regiment; and so rapid was the progress of the malady, that from the first seizure to the fatal result only about thirty hours elapsed. It has not been precisely ascertained when and under what circumstances the unfortunate gentleman received any injury from a dog, though it is said that one of his friends has some slight recollection of his having made a complaint to that effect, on returning a few months since to Taunton, after an absence of some duration in London, &c. The disease, however, was most clearly developed. The patient was calm and intelligent, it is said, in the intervals of his paroxysms, but was wholly unconscious of the nature of his disorder. In one of the seizures of the malady, on Wednesday morning, the poor sufferer inflicted a bite on the hand of a Hairdresser, who was employed in shaving his head, but the injured part was promptly cut out and cauterized by the surgeon in attendance, and no danger is apprehended from the wound. Captain Gillam was a widower, and has left a son.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

India.—The East India annual revenue accounts for 1825, 1826 and 1827, were printed, in consequence of an order of the House of Commons, on May 14. From these documents it appears that in the year 1825–26 there was an excess of charges over revenue of £1,353,271, owing to the warlike operations at that period; that in the year 1826–27 there was a surplus revenue of £1,934,871; in 1827–28 a surplus of £854,199; and it is estimated that there has been, in 1828–29, a surplus of no less than £3,443,323; but these surpluses leave out of the account the interest on debts to the annual amount of £1,575,941 in 1825–26, and increasing gradually, till, in 1828–29, it is estimated at £2,011,676. The expense at St. Helena is also neglected. When these are taken into account, the results are—in 1825–26, a deficiency of £3,039,625, a trifling surplus of £71,303 in 1826–27, a deficiency of £1,195,904 in 1827–28 and an estimated surplus last year of £1,318,593. The gross amounts of revenue on which these surpluses and charges occur are £21,128,388, £23,383,497, £22,857,224, and £23,148,908, which are the sums received from the inhabitants of India for our protection during these years.

The total of the territorial debts in India are stated at £47,504,558. The annual commercial charges defrayed by the Company at Bengal, Madras, Prince of Wales Island, and Canton, in the years above mentioned, are stated at £279,692, £314,073, £311,461, and £303,727. The prime cost of the cargoes purchased in India exclusive of China, was, in 1825–26, £1,646,590; in 1826–27, £1,822,924; in 1827–28, £2,218,770.—*English paper.*

Butter.—The Journal des Connoissances Usuelles gives an account of the means used in the canton d'Issigny to procure excellent butter in winter. The cows are warmly clothed, so as to cause them to calve in the autumn, as it is found that the milk, after this process of nature, at that time, becomes more abundant and richer in quantity; and during the severest weather in the winter, they were constantly kept clothed, and fed in the open air, as the taste of the butter is said to be much injured by confinement in the stable. The butter of this district is superior to any other on the continent.

Bread.—Baron Ferrusac states that there are in Paris 500,000 persons who subsist chiefly on bread, and that an increase in the price of this article, at the rate of one half-penny per day, makes a difference in the year of 9,125,000 francs.

From the New York American.

The last number of the Cherokee Phœnix which we have received, contains the address of the "Committee and Council of the Cherokee nation in General Council convened," to the people of the United States. It is written with perspicuity, pathos and force; and the language is, throughout, mild and respectful. After giving a history of the question up to the present period, it thus speaks of the late unsuccessful application to Congress:

"During four long months our delegation waited at the doors of the National Legislature of the United States, and the people at home, in the most painful suspense, to learn in what manner our application would be answered; and now that Congress has adjourned, on the very day before the date fixed by Georgia for the extension of her oppressive laws over the greater part of our country, the distressing intelligence has been received, that we have received no answer at all; and no department of the Government has assured us that we are to receive the desired protection."

The address then dwells with despondency upon the situation to which the Cherokees are reduced: and after an indignant allusion to those by whom they are thus pressed to extremities, and an expression of grateful acknowledgment to those who have vindicated their rights, it states, in the following terms, what the committee conceive to be the relations of their countrymen with the United States.

"After the peace of 1783, the Cherokees were an independent people; absolutely so, as much as any people on earth. They had been allies to Great Britain, and as a faithful ally took part in the colonial war on her side. They had placed themselves under her protection, and had they, without cause, declared hostility against their protector, and had the colonies been subdued, what might not have been their fate? But her power on this continent was broken. She acknowledged the independence of the United States, and made peace. The Cherokees therefore stood alone; and, in these circumstances, continued the war. They were then under no obligations to the United States any more than to Great Britain, France or Spain. The United States never subjugated the Cherokees; on the contrary, our fathers remained in possession of their country, and with arms in their hands.

"The people of the United States sought a peace; and, in 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was formed, by which the Cherokees came under the protection of the United States, and submitted to such limitations of sovereignty as are mentioned in that instrument. None of these limitations, however, affected, in the slightest degree, their rights of self-government and inviolate territory. The citizens of the United States had no right of passage through the Cherokee country till the year 1791, and then only in one direction, and by an express treaty stipulation. When the Federal constitution was adopted, the treaty of Hopewell was confirmed, with all other treaties, as the supreme law of the land. In 1791, the treaty of Holston was made, by which the sovereignty of the Cherokees was qualified as follows: The Cherokees acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign. They engaged that they would not hold any treaty with a foreign power, with any separate state of the Union, or with individuals.—They agreed that the United States should have the exclusive right of regulating their trade, that the citizens of the United States should have a right of way in one direction through the Cherokee country; and that if an Indian should do injury to a citizen of the United States he should be delivered up to be tried and punished. A cession of lands was also made to the United States. On the other hand, the United States paid a sum of money, offered protection, engaged to punish citizens of the United States, who should do any injury to the Cherokees; abandoned white settlers on Cherokee lands to the discretion of the Cherokees; stipulated that white men should not hunt on these lands, nor even enter the country without a passport; and gave a solemn guaranty of all Cherokee lands not ceded. This treaty is the basis of all subsequent compacts; and in none of them are the relations of the parties at all changed.

"The Cherokees have always fulfilled their engagements. They have never reclaimed those portions of sovereignty, which they surrendered by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston. These portions were surrendered for the purpose of obtaining the guaranty which was recommended to them as the great equivalent. Had they refused to comply with their engagements, there is no doubt the United States would have enforced a compliance. Is the duty of fulfilling engagements on the other side less binding than it would be, if the Cherokees had the power of enforcing their just claims?"

The address concludes with the following appeal to the people of the United States:—

"It is under a sense of the most pungent feelings that we make this, perhaps our last appeal, to the good people of the United States. It cannot be that the community we are addressing, remarkable for its intelligence and religious sensibilities, and pre-eminent for its devotion to the rights of man, will lay aside this appeal, without considering that we stand in need of its sympathy and commiseration. * * * Shall we be compelled by a civilized and Christian people, with whom we have lived in perfect peace for the last forty years, and for whom we have willingly bled in war, to bid a final adieu to our homes, our farms, our streams, and our beautiful forests? to the land which gave us birth, and which, every day of our lives, brings to us new and stronger ties of attachment? We appeal to the Judge of all the earth, who will finally award us justice, and to the good sense of the American people, whether we are intruders on the lands of others.

"We have been called a poor, ignorant, and degraded people. We certainly are not rich; nor have we ever boasted of our knowledge, or our moral and intellectual elevation. But there is not a man within our limits so ignorant as not to know that he has a right to live on the land of his fathers, in the possession of his immemorial privileges, and that this right has been acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States; nor is there a man so degraded as not to feel a keen sense of injury, on being deprived of this right and driven into exile.

"On the soil which contains the ashes of our beloved men, we wish to live; on this soil, we wish to die.

"We entreat those to whom the foregoing paragraphs are addressed, to remember the great law of love, "Do to others as you would that others should do to you." Let them remember that of all nations on the earth, they were under the greatest obligations to obey this law. We pray them to remember that, for the sake of principle, their forefathers were *compelled* to leave, therefore *driven* from the old world, and that the winds of persecution wafted them over the great waters and landed them on the shores of the new world, when the Indian was the sole lord and proprietor of these extensive domains. Let them remember in what way they were received by the savage of America, when power was in his hand, and his ferocity could not be restrained by any human arm. We urge them to bear in mind, that those who would now ask of them a cup of cold water, and a spot of earth, a portion of their own patrimonial possessions, on which to live and die in peace, are the descendents of those, whose origin, as inhabitants of North America, history and tradition are alike insufficient to reveal. Let them bring to remembrance all these facts, and they *cannot*, and we are sure they *will* not, fail to remember, and sympathize with us in these our trials and sufferings."

We refrain from commenting upon these extracts, for the instrument is itself the best vindicator of the rights it would assert; and we cannot but think that, of those who, blinded by diplomatic sophistry, defer the claim of the Cherokees to that of Georgia, there will be many whom this melancholy document will awaken to a sense of the odious nature of the doctrine of Political Expediency.

The "Delaware State Convention," held at Dover on Tuesday last, has nominated Henry Clay for the office of President.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3 a 3½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4 a 4½
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$2 a 3
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	5
Bacon, lb.	5½ a 6	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg,	6a7	upper, doz.	$27 a 30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75	Lard,	4½ a 5
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5	Molasses,	37 a 40
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½		8d 6½
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6½
Copperas	3½ a 3¾		4d 8
Cheese	7 a 8	other	5 a 6½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$10 a 20
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a14½	Onions, bushl.	$1
Cotton Wool	10½	Paper	
Cassinets,	49 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½ a 3½
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½ a 3
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½ a 2½
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	2½ a 3
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37½
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5.19½	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2 75a$2 87	paper hang's p.	37½ a 50
Feathers	30	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	11 a 12
hatcheled,	10	prime,	$8½ a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5
herring,	6 50a7 50	do. Kentucky	2½ a 3
shad,	12 50	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	5 a 6
mack'l	6½ a 9	country,	7
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	31a33½	Salt,	$2
corn	28a31½	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3½a4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts
½ do.	14	leaf,	2½ a 3
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1.50a1.60
green	5	Wax, bees'	20
Indigo, Span. lb.	2½a2½	Wool,	25 a 50
Bengal,	2½ a 2½	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a110	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts
blooms, Jun.	$80a85	new	21a22
rolled	100	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	14
pig, ton	$27 a 30	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9

Remarks—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00 a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50 a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50 a 4 00
Printing,	do. do.	2 37½ a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½ a 3 00
Tea,	do do.	1 75 a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,		25 a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½ a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25 a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THIS essential part of a polite and useful education, taught according to the usual methods, has hitherto been a business of time, and often a fruitless study, the teacher and pupils being too much the slaves of grammar. Mr. Jacotot, in France, has shortened the way. His name wants no recommendation. Mr. Mouls, late an accredited teacher in the French University, acquainted with this method of Mr. Jacotot, will display its principles in a course of lessons, believing that assiduous study and punctual attendance will enable his pupils to speak the French tolerably well, after an interval of three months.

☞ His lessons commenced on the 9th instant, and will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from five to seven o'clock, P. M., at Mr. M'Sharry's Seminary, No. 11 St. Clair street.

August 6, 1830.—w3*

A. & W. BEATTY & CO,
Cotton Manufacturers,

PITTSBURGH.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty streets, where they hold themselves in readiness to receive orders.

Merchants and others are solicited to favor them with a trial, as they feel confident they can offer them goods in their line as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or city acceptances.

N. B.—*Wanted*, a number of good Weavers, to whom constant employment will be given.

August 6, 1830.—w3t.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water, a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Boot-webbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Tooth-brushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Star

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1830.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—We are authorized to state that this building will be carried up in such a manner that the portico may hereafter be added.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—We have received an Extra from the office of the Frankfort Commentator, dated August 11, containing the account of the election of all the members of the lower house but three, and of all but three Senators—from which we gather the following information:

There are elected to the lower house 56 Anti-Jackson members, and 41 Jacksonites. In one county, Davies, there was a tie. Of the three not heard from, it was supposed that two would be Anti-Jackson and one Jackson.—The Senate, so far as heard from, stands *twenty* Anti-Jackson and *fifteen* Jackson, and three to be heard from.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.—A letter from Indiana says, that from the returns received, it is known that *Mr. Clay will have a majority in both houses.*

MR. FORWARD.—Toward this gentleman we entertain, personally, the most friendly feelings, and were entirely willing to permit the ensuing election to arrive and pass by, without having reason to say aught against him. The zeal, however, of some of his friends, has led them to draw a comparison, in the last Statesman, to the correctness of which we are by no means disposed to assent.

Those friends, in a note to the editor of that paper, say that Mr. Forward is "the ablest and *best qualified* candidate on the list."—Now, if we may judge from experience, this is decidedly incorrect. Mr. Denny has been in Congress *only the part of one session*, and his conduct was such as to *extort* from an *opponent*, the editor of the Statesman, an acknowledgment that "*his course had been independent, manly, and even spirited.*" Mr. Forward has been three sessions in Congress, and yet we believe that no man in this district, whether friend or foe, will say that his course was *either* "independent, manly, or spirited."

Of what avail, then, are the talents, the eloquence, and the judgment of Mr. Forward, if, from want of energy, or any other cause, he cannot exert them when their exercise would be advantageous to his constituents?—That, from his knowledge of the interests of this district, he is *well qualified* to convey valuable information to Washington, we admit; but we cannot admit that he is *better qualified* than Mr. Denny to represent us in Congress.

Some weeks ago, the editor of the Statesman, in noticing our account of the working men's convention at Butler, said we had "*only given the jag-ends of what actually did occur.*" In a subsequent paper, we requested that editor to point out the inaccuracies in our account, and promised either to correct them or prove our statements to be correct. This Mr. Butler declined doing, and, in his paper of the 11th instant, made a sweeping charge, that we "drew upon our memory for our wit, and *on our fancy for our facts*"—thus *borrowing* the wit of Sheridan, to accuse us of *plagiarism* and *falsehood*.

After all this, we were surprised to find the following expression, used in relation to ourselves, in the last Statesman:—"*We deny that we have to this period made any charge against his character or veracity.*"——If Mr. Butler had said so much some two weeks ago, or if he had last week omitted the charge of *drawing upon our fancy for our facts*, and substituted the expression above quoted, some angry controversy might have been avoided.

Mr. Butler, however, is not satisfied with terminating one contest: he must needs lay the foundation for another—one which, he thinks, must redound to his private, individual advantage. He is in high hopes that he will lead us into a course which will deprive us of some Masonic support, and enable him to pocket some gain at our loss.

In his last paper, in noticing the nomination of Mr. Forward, Mr. Butler says: "It interferes with plans and hopes which Mr. Craig *dare not avow*, but which were to have been consummated by the election of Messrs. Denny and Ayres."—Now we must say that this is most extraordinary language, indeed, to use in this country. Why *dare* we not avow our preference for those gentlemen? Are we not in a free country? Does Mr. Butler expect to gain friends among the Masons by such base attempts to bully us into warfare upon that fraternity? It seems, from his conduct, that he would be gratified to find our paper in the *Anti-Masonic* ranks, provided he could *put a little money into his pocket*.

Be this, however, as it may, we do mean to support Messrs. Denny and Ayres. We will support Mr. Denny, because, in point of character and efficiency, he is and has proved himself the superior of either of the other candidates *in* this county; and Mr. Ayres, because we prefer him to either of the candidates *out* of the county. Mr. Gilmore's vote upon the Indian bill forbids our supporting him; and as to Mr. Shannon, his nomination is scarcely viewed as a serious one, and his election is not even hoped for. Mr. Shannon will take some votes from Mr. Gilmore in Beaver county, and for this reason we are well satisfied that he should continue to be a candidate.

But says the editor of the Statesman, "We take pride that we were instrumental in bringing Mr. Forward before the district."—Who doubts it? Mr. Butler always takes a pride in pursuing his own interest. He took just as much pride in advocating the cause of Joseph F. Pinymart, as he can now take in urging the claims of Mr. Forward.

Mr. Butler twits us about our fondness for *definitions*; yet we find that he is willing enough to use or mis-use them, when they can be made to answer his purposes. Thus he asserts that Johnson defines the word "DELEGATE, *a deputy, to send away, to intrust.*" We also have looked at Johnson, and find his definition to be "*any one sent to act for another.*" Thus Mr. Butler was the delegate of the persons who sent him to act for them, but certainly not the delegate of the convention.

Johnson also defines an *Interloper* to be "one who runs into business to which he has *no right*."—We believe that Mr. Butler had no right to sit in the convention as the representative of the *working men*; and certainly the delegate of Judges Riddle, Shaler, and the other eighteen, had *no right* there.

We find the following definitions in Webster's Dictionary:—"To BLUSH, to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, *confusion, modesty, diffidence, or surprise*."—"BLUSH, a red color, suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, *modesty, diffidence*, or *surprise*."

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG,—I observe in your paper of the 20th ultimo, an article copied from the "Christian Herald," and which was originally published in the "Boston Recorder."—The article alluded to is a letter of the Rev. John Wesley, and some observations of the editor of the "Recorder" on the ecclesiastical economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. The editor very conclusively proves, that the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church is purely aristocratic, because the reins of government are exclusively in the hands of "less than *six thousand preachers;*" and that this body of clergymen govern and control nearly half a million of people. The editor, however, labors under an error, in regard to the *number* of preachers who retain and exercise this mighty authority. The fact is, the number cannot exceed *sixteen hundred;* because the whole number of traveling preachers does not exceed seventeen hundred, and more than one hundred of these are not ordained; and it is *the ordained traveling preachers alone who exercise all legislative, executive and judicial authority over that people in spiritual things*, and nearly to the same extent in *temporal* matters, so far as they relate to the church.

There are in this church about four or five thousand local preachers, very many of whom are among the most learned, pious, and useful, in our country; and yet to all these, as also to the whole body of the laity, the right of suffrage and of representation is denied!—to the latter on the ground that they have no right to a representation, either as *men, Methodists, or Christians!*

The aristocratic features of this government have been a fruitful source of controversy and strife, almost from its first organization. More than thirty years ago, the present Senior Bishop withdrew from the connexion, on account of the arbitrary power of Bishop Asbury; but subsequently returned, and now exercises the same power with equal pertinacity. Many alterations in the government have been made, at different times; but the power and dominion of the Itineracy have been regularly increasing.

This has been the chief cause of numerous secessions, at different times; but within the last two years there has been a very large secession, which is now rapidly increasing, and which constitutes the new connexion. This body of Methodists will hold a general convention in Baltimore, next November, for the purpose of forming a constitution and book of discipline. An equitable representation of the clergy and laity, in the councils of the church, will be constitutionally secured.

The foregoing statement is not made with a view to a controversy through your paper, but purely to correct error, and thereby prevent false impressions.

From the North West (Detroit) Journal, August 4.

TREATY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

We have been permitted, by the politeness of John H. Kinzee, Esq. to examine a copy of the Treaty concluded on the 10th ult. between the Sacs and Foxes on the one part, and the Sioux, Winnebagoes, and Menomenees, on the other part, and assented to by the O'Mahas, Ioways, Ottoes, and Missouri, in presence of the U. States' Commissioners, Gen. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the U. S. Army.

The negotiations commenced on the 7th.

The Treaty provides, that there shall be firm peace and friendship between the tribes. That the boundary line, settled by Gen. Clark and Gov. Cass, 19th August, 1825, between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, shall be re-established. That the Yankton and Santee bands of the Sioux, who were not present at the meeting, and who are interested in the boundary line from the Forks of the Desmoine river to the Missouri, shall be invited to send a deputation to St. Louis, as soon as possible, to meet a deputation of the Sacs and Foxes, to adjust that boundary, under the superintendence of General Clarke.

That the same bands may become parties to the present Treaty, and that the 13th and 14th articles of the Treaty of 1825 be revived and enforced.

We further learn from Mr. Kinzee, that when he left the Prairie, (July 12,) a Treaty was being negotiated by the U. S. Commissioners with the Sioux and Sacs and Foxes for the purchase of land on each side of their respective boundary lines, extending twenty miles from the Mississippi to the Desmoine and on to the Missouri. The object of this Treaty, which, there was no doubt, would be concluded, was to prevent future contentions. Its articles will secure to the Indians the right of hunting upon, and prohibit the whites from entering, the purchased tract.

Major Kearney arrived at Prairie du Chien on the 3d of July with four companies of infantry, to attend the Commissioners, and expel the whites, working at Dubuque's mines. Most of these had retired, on hearing the Proclamation of the President requiring them to leave, which was read to them on the 30th of June, by Col. Morgan, one of the Commissioners, on his way to the Prairie.—Major Kearney will probably remain a few days at the mines on his return.

Stockbridge Indians.—A letter from the leaders of the remnant of this tribe at Green Bay, was presented to the Council by Mr. Irwin, the member from Brown. They commenced with expressions of gratitude and good will for the kindness which had been shown them by their white brethren, especially the citizens of New York; in memory of which they had given, by a solemn resolution of the General Council of the nation, the name of Statesburgh to their new settlement.—They referred to the statutes of New York, and prayed the passage of an Act with similar provisions. That they might be allowed to choose a Town Clerk, three Peace-Makers, and two Marshals. That the Peace-Makers might be authorized to try all offences, except murder, which they wished should be left to the Territorial Court; and all civil cases, where the amount does not exceed twenty-five dollars; and that the records of the Peace-Makers should be received in evidence before Justices of the Peace, in all applications for compulsory process. They further asked, that the Peace-Makers should be empowered to superintend the affairs of the nation generally.

The letter was received by Mr. Irwin and presented the last half day of the session: too late an hour to allow of any action upon it, and it was necessarily referred to the next session.

MURDER OF JAMES FOWLER.

James Fowler, the proprietor of a flat boat, trading down the coast, was, on the 14th instant, (July,) murdered:—the circumstances connected with this melancholy transaction are as follows:

The boat belonging to the deceased James Fowler, was moored to the Levee in front of Mr. Andry's plantation; that some of the negroes were intoxicated on the plantation—and that suspicion of selling spirits to the slaves, fell on the persons on board the boat. That five persons, on the 14th instant, came down to the boat, and wished to arrest the persons on board: that James Fowler told them they had no authority to arrest without a warrant, and if they wanted him or any person on board of his boat, that they must fetch a State warrant, and be quick about it, as he was going to remove his station. That among the party who came down to arrest the boatmen, one had a gun, and one a sword; on receiving this answer from Fowler, they were about to get on board of his boat, and that Fowler cut the cable which held him to the Levee, and drifted off; the person who held the gun, presented it, but was then arrested from firing by one of the party laying hold of the barrel, and extending the same in the air; that the individual who held the gun, drew it from the hold of the other, and discharged the contents of two barrels, (it being a double-barreled gun) at Fowler, who fell, being wounded by the entry of one shot into his neck and another in the ear, and he died in fifteen minutes. Twenty-four hours after this transaction, which took place about ten miles down the coast, a warrant was issued to arrest one Ovid Andry, the son of Mr. Andry, near whose plantation this took place; the sheriff, as we are informed, himself took charge of the warrant, but it was in vain that arrest was sought—the supposition upon which the warrant was issued proved to be true, and Ovid Andry was not to be found, and we doubt not by this time some vessel bears him to a land of strangers, never again to know himself.—*New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.*

From the N. York Morning Herald of August 11.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

By the Josephine, Captain Britton, who sailed from Belfast on the 3d July, we have received a file of Belfast papers to the day of sailing. The intelligence afforded is not very important. The only articles of interest will be found below.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the death of the King, Sir Stephen May, Sovereign of Dublin, requested that the shops might be shut on Tuesday, as a mark of respect to his memory. This was generally attended to.

THE KING PROCLAIMED IN DUBLIN.

Dublin, June 30.—King William the Fourth was this day proclaimed with the usual formalities. The officers of arms, with the Sergeants at Arms and Trumpeters, proceeded from the Lower Castle Yard, accompanied by a squadron of dragoons, to Cork hill, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons attended. The procession then proceeded to the site of the Tholsel, the Old Corn Market, Bridge street, Richmond bridge, Arran Quay, West Arron st. into Smithfield, along King st. to the end of Chapel st. down G. Britain st. to the top of Sackville st. thence by Carlisle bridge to College Green, Nassau st. and Dawson st. to the Mansion House at which places the proclamation was read. Three rounds of twenty-four guns each, were fired in the Park during the procession.

This day the business of the several courts, which had been suspended since the arrival of the intelligence of the King's demise, was resumed.

Twelfth of July.—As the processions on the 12th of July have often been attended with fatal results, we hope, for the sake of the peace of the country, they will be dispensed with this year. Several gentleman are using their influence to effect this, and among others, Lord Northland, who, in a printed address, "earnestly entreats his tenantry not to join in any procession on the 12th of July."

A gang of robbers had been discovered at Downpatrick, four of whom had been arrested and committed.

A subscription is going on in Londonderry, in order to raise a fund for employing the poor in breaking stones or otherwise. From almost every part of Ireland, but more especially the south and west, report states the condition of the poor to be most miserable, for want of employment and want of food.

The sufferings of the poor have certainly been very great in various parts of the country, but these deprivations add to their calamity.

From the Baltimore American.

The sufferings of the poorer classes in Ireland, arising from the dearness of provisions and the want of employment, appear to have reached a fearful pitch. The benevolent feelings of those who possess the means have prompted them to measures for the relief of the sufferers, but these, there is too much reason to fear, can afford only a temporary respite from the horrors of starvation which many are doomed to encounter. The *Tipperary* Free Press states that two attacks, induced without doubt by absolute hunger, had been made by women and children on the flour carts of an individual, when not under the protection of the police. The editor says that "deep distress" prevails in the town and neighborhood, and that the forlorn state of the poor had produced the call of a general meeting of the inhabitants, in order to devise means for their employment and relief. The *Tralee* Mercury speaks in even louder terms of the prevailing misery, and asserts that a famine is inevitable, unless some extraordinary effort be made to relieve it. A large subscription which had been entered into a few weeks previous is declared to be exhausted, and the markets had "risen to a famine price," in despite of all the efforts of the committee. "This very day,—continues the Mercury,—are the potatoes sold in our market at 32s. per sack, or 9½d. per stone. It is frightful to contemplate the consequences. The laboring man earns but 8d. per day—so that, suppose each man regularly employed, his daily hire is insufficient to provide one meal of dry potatoes for his family. What are to be said of those crowds who are out of employment; of those thousands who who are many days in the week idle and unemployed? Typhus fever, the usual attendant on famine, is fast setting in. Already have some valuable lives been sacrificed by its contagion. Altogether we are entering upon all the miseries of the memorable —'22. We protest, to talk of increased taxation under these circumstances, is enough to make the most placid lose their moderation."—The *Enniskillen* Reporter declares that the pressure of want and distress experienced by the poor of that town has not been equaled for fifteen years past; the scenes of want and wretchedness daily witnessed in the streets warrant the fearful conclusion of the loss of many lives from actual starvation. The *Mayo* Constitution says that that town and county are not exempt from the general calamity, although we should infer that the degree of suffering is not as intense as in other sections. The *Clare* sentinel says:—

"The dearness and scarcity of potatoes in the several parts of this extensive country, especially towards the west, have reduced the people to the lowest ebb of human suffering. The town of Kilrush has, much to its credit, subscribed £100 to mitigate the distress; and owing to the landable exertions of the Rev. John Kenny, the worthy R. C. rector of the Parish, and of his curate, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, partial supplies have been procured from remote districts, but on such terms as must exhaust the funds very speedily, if the wealthy gentry and farmers in their respective neighborhood do not contribute to avert the general explosion to be otherwise dreaded. Hunger will break through stone walls, for neither the Pulpits, the Press, or the Bayonet can subdue the craving of nature. To add to this melancholy description of what the poor are suffering, the depressed state of the times is such as to dry up many of those channels of relief hitherto disposed and able to afford it; for instance at the fair of Balyket, last week the tolls scarcely brought 10s. although averaging for years back £15 a £16; and as to rents, this instance of the wretched state of our public fairs proves the impracticability of obtaining a shilling from the tenantry at this moment. Where will all this end!"

We have received by the packet ship De Rham, from Havre, Paris papers to the 2d ult. From the New York Gazette of Monday last, we extract as much of the official accounts of the proceedings of the French expedition against Algiers, as we deem of particular interest. In the Paris *Journal des Debats* of the 1st ult., there is an elaborate and very emphatic editorial article concerning the elections. All idea of revolution is disclaimed for the Opposition-deputies; their history, characters and general situations are passed in review in order to show that they must be loyal to the Constitution and the Throne. Their object is affirmed to be the integrity of the Charter against either *absolutists* or *anarchists*. The King will, probably, be obliged to sacrifice the Polignac ministry, and new evidence will be afforded of the conservative flexibility or elasticity of the representative system. According to the *Journal des Debats*, the Opposition majority in the new Chamber of Deputies will be more than a hundred: it was forty in the last. The leaders are far from being republicans.

As we have no Algerine bulletins, it is not easy to conjecture what may have been the real loss of the French expedition, or what degree of skill or gallantry was displayed by the Arabs or Turks.

The funeral of the King of England was to take place on the 12th July.

It is stated from Rome (July 15th) that Mde. Murat, ex-queen of Naples, had arrived there on a visit to her mother and Cardinal Fesch, both of whom were still much indisposed —*National Gazette, August 12.*

Notwithstanding the distress of the poor haymakers from Ireland, in consequence of the want of employ, their peculiar humor has not abandoned them. "You've a cowld, Mrs. Leary, dear," said one of them to her crony, last week, at Acton. "Indeed, and it's thrue for you, Mrs. Mahon?"—"And when would ye get that, honey?" "Sure, and I slept last night in the field, and forgot to shut the gate now!"

Exclusive appellations, favorable or invidious, often have a singular effect. The same things spoken or done by persons who bear them respectively, produce credit for one description and odium for another,—or pass with impunity, or occasion an outcry, according to their sources. If Mr. Webster, or any northern politicians, or old federalists of the middle States, had uttered what the Republican or Democratic nullifiers have preached in South Carolina, the clamor raised against the sedition would be tenfold what it is;—if the nullifiers had been old Federalists, and their only antagonist at the spouting festival a Democrat, so called, instead of the reverse, how much should we not have heard, of the most wrathful and opprobrious declamation, from the "Democratic" editors, about Mr. Jefferson's opinion of monarchical federalism, league with Great Britain, Hartford Convention, downright treason and so forth! The Richmond Enquirer would hardly have expressed itself so softly, as it has done, about the South Carolina separatists. Not one half the credit is conceded to Mr. Webster and Colonel Drayton, which would have been claimed for champions of Union, so able, so intrepid, and opportune, if they had been of the Democratic nomination. We say *denomination*, merely because we sincerely believe that the Federal party were, in general, as loyal in heart, word and deed, to our federal system and republican institutions, as the Democratic; the North as truly republican and constitutional, as the South: and speaking historically, we might add, that the Union has been menaced with more boldness, and frequency, south than north of the Potomac. But the object of this paragraph is to illustrate the felicity of pretensions, and the advantage or disadvantage of names, whether for parties or individuals. We have never heard of a Federalist who sneered or inveighed so much against the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and against all republican theories and principles, and all Democratic administrations and idols, as John Randolph; or who went further in the opposition to the late war with Great Britain. He exercised hostility of speech and action to Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, not less acrimonious and open than that of Timothy Pickering. Yet he has been comparatively spared, as an original Democrat and a Southern politician. Making every allowance for his privilege as an anomaly or extravagant, he would still be treated with relative tenderness, though he should proclaim anti-republican and anti-federal principles and dispositions, such as a Webster, or hundreds of others (our humble selves included) yeleped Federalists, would not dare to whisper, or if they did would raise by so doing a terrible uproar and a storm of obloquy. Shakspeare was wrong in the general purport of his lines—

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet."

The odor of sanctity, the fragrance or the offensiveness of doctrine and conduct, wealth, honors, frequently depend on a name.—federalist or democrat, Jacksonite or Clayite, orthodox or heterodox. —*National Gazette.*

The nullification prints state occasional facts, which not merely demonstrate the unreasonableness of their complaints of suffering under the Tariff, but exhibit their ingratitude to the beneficence of the Union and of Heaven. Not a beggar, they boast, is to be found in South Carolina—all have enough of their own to live upon—their great staple of cotton is annually increasing, and finds a market, when the wheat and flour of the farmer is rotting on his hands—the trade of their town is flourishing, never more so! These we presume are all facts, for they are vouched by high nullification authority; we may add, that what they have to buy, could never be obtained better or cheaper! In the face of truths like these, nothing is heard but complaints of intolerable oppression, and threats of appeal to Disunion and Civil War, for redress.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the U. S. Gazette.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 10, 1830.

It is whispered here, that Mr. Van Buren has, during his absence from Washington, been engaged in a series of efforts, with a view to facilitate his own ambitious designs; and, that a knowledge of this fact has reached the friends of Mr. Calhoun, as well as information, in detail, which it was not the intention of Mr. Van Buren to make public.—A further rumor is, that so much dissatisfaction has been produced among the friends of Mr. Calhoun, by the information which they have received, that a difference of a serious character between the Van Buren and Calhoun parties in the cabinet may be expected, immediately on the return of Mr. Van Buren. Of course I am not able to anticipate the extent to which this rumored difference, if it really exists, will be carried; whether it will be confined to private and individual discord, or whether it will assume a political cast and lead to a cabinet rupture. Sometimes, as the spurious but witty Pindar has said or sung—"Great effects arise from little things." It may not, therefore, be entirely out of the order of events if great consequences should result from the secret manœuvres of Mr. Van Buren while on his present visit to New York.

The Director of the U. S. Mint, in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, remarks, in reference to the fineness and weight of South American Dollars, that the Mexican, Central American, and Peruvian dollars, weigh 17 dwts. 8 grains. The Mexican, he adds, has often been found to exceed this weight by half a grain on an average of large deposites, and the Central American has generally exceeded it by a quarter of a grain.—The latest trials, however, indicate a disposition to issue these coins at a fraction less weight; but the devation is not clearly ascertained, if indeed it be more than casual. All these coins, as well as the *Chilian dollar*, are of the Spanish standard.—The Chilian has, however, been generally found deficient in weight, the average not exceeding 17 dwts. 7 grs. The *Colombian dollar* is an anomaly: its fineness is only 9 fine in 12, and its weight 15 dwts. to 15 dwts. 11 grs., and its average value 70 to 75 cents.—*Poulson.*

Atlantic Souvenir for 1831.—We have been enabled to anticipate, in some degree, the pleasure we always enjoy in the examination of the elegant and meritorious work produced about the commencement of each year by the enterprize of Messrs. Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia. We have before us a sheet of the Souvenir for the ensuing year, containing three admirable specimens of the plates which will embellish the forthcoming volume. The first is a very elegant portrait of one of our former fair townswomen, Miss LOUISA CATON, now *Marchioness of Carmarthen*. The subject of the second plate is *The Shipwrecked Family*, and that of the third *The Fisherman's Return*,—the latter on steel by Nagle. They are executed in the best style, and will be regarded as conclusive of the highly advanced state of the arts in this country. The satisfaction derived from the examination of this specimen induces us to look with interest for the complete work.—*Baltimore American.*

Among many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Threshing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, threshing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain. It throws the straw very strait from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thresh ten bushels per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it.—This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle so long sought for—which is in threshing fast with ease. The beaters are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The silk establishment begun by Mr. d'Homergue in Philadelphia, is said to be doing even better than was anticipated. All that is wanting is plenty of cocoons. Reelers are learning the art successfully, and a good deal of beautiful silk has been already manufactured. No doubt is entertained of the complete success of this important enterprise. The atmosphere and the waters of this vicinity appear to be admirably adapted for it. The present season will prove, by actual results, of which it is expected the public will be enabled to judge, that silk may be rendered a new and most lucrative staple for this country, hardly second to cotton in the facilities of its production and the value of its capital. Twenty years hence it may be as important an export as cotton.—*Am. Sen.*

It is stated in the Columbia (S. C.) Times, that the trade of that town has increased, and is increasing, with great rapidity. In 1825, the receipts of cotton were 30,000 bales; in 1829, 65,000; in 1830, the estimate is as high as 80,000.

The invitation of the President to the head men and chiefs of the Cherokees, to meet him for the purpose of entering into a treaty for their removal, has been declined by the Indian Council.

It is stated as a curious fact, that every monarch of the British throne since Henry VIII. died on Saturday.

It is stated in one of the London paper, that Mr. Crickett, a surgeon, residing at Brighouse, Yorkshire, died on the 7th of June, in consequence of giving himself a puncture whilst opening the body of a child that died from inflammation of the bowels. He was thirty-one years of age.

It is said that of the 17,000 passengers who have arrived in Canada this season, from Great Britain, more than one half are paupers, and will find their way immediately into the United States.

The First Fruits.—The schr. Erie, from Cleaveland, Ohio, arrived at Oswego on the 3d inst. *by the way of Welland Canal.* The arrival was celebrated in a becoming manner by the citizens of Oswego as a joyous event, and as the beginning of commerce between that place and the west, well calculated to accelerate even its rapid growth, and to open new sources of enterprize and wealth.

The good people in Charleston must be much in want of information or of sport, if they encourage a writer who makes such an assertion as the following, which we copy from the Mercury of the 2d:

Col. Drayton is esteemed abroad and at home. Webster has no character at home, and is despised as an unprincipled politician wherever known.—There are no points of moral similitude, and coupling him with Webster, is an unmerited sarcasm, and not a sincere encomium.

Col. Drayton is we believe a gentleman of learning, principle and modesty—how he must blush at such a comparison!—*U. S. Gaz.*

Pure Water.—The following simple mode of examining a well to ascertain whether it contains any offensive substances calculated to make the water impure, is recommended by the Hampden Whig:

"Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch, and throw the rays of the sun directly to the bottom of the well, which will instantly be illuminated in a manner so brilliant that not only the smallest articles, such as pins, needles, spoons, knives and &c. can be distinctly discerned, but also that the smallest pebbles and stones at the bottom can be effectually examined as if they were held in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the morning or afternoon of the day."

Yellow Dye from Potatoes.—A French paper disputes with Sir John Sinclair the honor of having discovered a yellow dye in the potato flower. The discovery is stated to have been made in 1794 by M. Dambourney, a merchant at Rouen, who published a treatise respecting it at the time.

Pittsburgh Bank Stock, or City Stock,

WANTED.

A FEW SHARES of either of the above stocks will be purchased. Apply to N. HOLMES, Market street.

August 20.—w3t.

HERR CLINE'S DANCE.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, *Herr Cline's Dance*, with variations for the Piano Forte. Also, *The Washing Day*, &c. August 20.—2t.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size; Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

KAY'S New Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY. A New and improved Edition of a Theological Dictionary, by the Rev. Charles Buck.

The present is a "New American, from the latest London Edition." Revised, and improved by the addition of many new articles—with an appendix containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and of the Associated Methodists:

Just received and for sale by H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

August 20.—3t.

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists. In one large volume, octavo, new type and fine paper.

☞ Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B.—Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* August 20.—4t.

E. W. WITHINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, No. 44 FOURTH STREET, under Lambdin's Museum. Aug. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. I will sell, at Public Auction, on the premises, Lot No. 28, belonging to the U. States, situate on Hand street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and now occupied by Mr. James Speers. Said Lot is 60 feet front upon the Allegheny river, and about 400 feet deep.

A map, exhibiting its position and dimensions, is left at the office of Captain Hezekiah Johnson, Ass't Qr. Master, in Pittsburgh, where it may be examined, any time prior to the day of sale.

R. L. BAKER, *Major U. S. Army.*

August 17, 1830—2.

GREER'S OFFICE,

Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14 for 1830:—

37, 1, 53, 14, 27, 9, 31, 56, 16

☞ Four Prizes with three Drawn Numbers were sold, in the above class, at this office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,565		1,565
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,880
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

August 6, 1830.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Joseph M'Gee and Richard Sinnott, under the firm of Joseph M'Gee & Co. was dissolved on the 12th inst. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned not to trust said M'Gee on account of said firm, nor to pay him any money due to said firm.

RICHARD SINNOTT.

August 17—3t

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

NEW NOVEL.

WALTER COLYTON; a Novel, by the author of "Brambletye House," "Zillah," &c.; just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh. August 17—2t.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

J. N. & L. DICKSON.

Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

August 3, 1830.—tf.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.

June 11, 1830.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones: two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 35, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 35, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 15, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13 E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15, E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within five miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber, interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donations, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAM'L. LEWIS, } *Comm'rs.*

Office of Board of Comm'rs of W. and E. Canal, Treaty Ground, Ind'a. [June 18—w3m]

New Wholesale Store.

M. & P. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in the town of Kensington, the southern suburb of Pittsburgh, lately occupied by Coltart & Silvey, who brewed twenty-five hundred barrels annually. All the barrels can be procured from the late tenants. This brewery has a good run of custom, and is in good credit Application to be made by letter, post paid, to H. HOLDSHIP & SON, Pittsburgh. July 27.—tf.

MRS. HERVEY returns thanks to her friends for their support, to her course of Juvenile Instruction, and begs leave to inform them, that her vacation will continue until the 23d of August, at which time she intends to resume her exertions in the preparatory branches of education, suited to the capacities of her pupils. Her wish is to make no display, but to exercise the opening faculties, and engraft on the infant mind the rudiments of useful and practical knowledge.

Smithfield street, August 3.—3t.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, &c. &c.," all the wholesale and retail dealers of goods, wares, and merchandise, wines, or distilled spirits or liquors, drugs or medicines, except such as are the growth or manufacture of the United States, within the county of Allegheny, will take notice, that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Monday, the 23d day of August inst. at 9 o'clk. in the forenoon, to hear them, (if they think proper to attend,) as to the amount of their annual sales, &c. and that licenses are to be taken out on or before the first day of September next, for eight months.

FRANCIS M'CLURE,
JAMES RIDDLE,
Associate Judges.
HARVY H. PETERSON,
JAMES FLETCHER,
L. STEWART,
County Commissioners

Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh, August 3, 1830. [A.6—4t.]

PETERS' REPORTS, VOLUME 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 27—7t.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets. Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy. Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil. &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE. Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street. April 2, 1830.—1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market. May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank. March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries,

BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'urs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH.

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush. Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 135, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 18 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz. that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞